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made to commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 10/066,323, filed concurrently herewith and having attorney docket no. 329.1001U, the contents of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

C. Preferred L-B Groups

i. Targeting Molecules.

Methods which target a prodrug to a particular site may also be used. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,433,955 to Bredehorst et al. describes a two step process in which an activator bound to a targeting moiety is first administered to a subject, then in a second step, the prodrug is released into the circulation and becomes activated only where the activator is bound. Monoclonal antibodies are widely used for selective targeting to particular cells or diseased tissue. For example, a variety of monoclonal antibodies that recognize tumor associated cell-surface antigens have been used as targeting molecules for many of the clinically used anticancer agents. Surface active enzyme coupled to an antibody can also be used to effectuate the drug delivery process. This antibody-enzyme conjugate does not require internalization. One example of a surface active enzyme that has been used as an antibody conjugate is phospholipase-C, which attacks the phospholipids of all cell membranes directly without requiring internalization. Another surface active enzyme used as an antibody conjugate is cobra venom factor (CVF), a complement activating enzyme, which, in addition to not needing to be internalized by the cells, is not inherently cytotoxic.

Antibody Directed Enzyme Prodrug Therapy (ADEPT) is a therapy in which an antibody targets an enzyme to the tumor site. After the enzyme has been situated at the tumor, the relatively non-toxic prodrug is given which is converted to the parent drug by action of the appropriate enzyme. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,760,072 describes a paclitaxel prodrug which has a paclitaxel portion coupled to a cleavable N-(aliphatic or aromatic)-O-glycosyl carbamate spacer group which has an anti-tumor effect after cleavage. The prodrug can be activated by a hydrolyzing enzyme, an endogeneous enzyme or an exogeneous enzyme. U.S. Patent No. 5,433,955 describes a method for site-specific *in vivo* activation of a prodrug in an animal using an activator-targeting moiety conjugate to localize an activator at a predetermined site of use and a prodrug compound that is converted to an active drug in the presence of the activator. Another representative B moiety is a targeting peptide or protein such as one of antibodies or mABs, hormones, lectins, cytokines, or growth factors binding to specific receptors on the cells to which the prodrug is to be delivered.